

OUROGRAPHY

OR

Speculations on the excrements

OF

U R I N E,

With the Distinctions, Causes, Colours,
and Contents thereof : and other
Symptomes observed in Nature.

Also, a Philosophicall discourse
of the Colours of Urine, with the Art
of mixing them, according to quan-
tity, number, and weight.

*Honour a Physician, with the honour
due unto him, for the uses you may
have of him. Eccclus 38. 1.*

By HENRY HAMAND.

L O N D O N,

Printed for Francis Eglesfield, and are
to be sold at the Marygold, in
S. Pauls Church-yard.

1655.

C. 107. e. 33.

0

Spē

Wit

an

S

Alc

o

o

t

Hon

du

ba

B

Prin

OUROGRAPHY

OR

Speculations on the excrements

OF

U R I N E,

With the Distinctions, Causes, Colours,
and Contents thereof : and other
Symptomes observed in Nature.

Also, a Philosophicall discourse
of the Colours of Urine, with the Art
of mixing them, according to quan-
tity, number, and weight.


*Honour a Physician, with the honour
due unto him, for the uses you may
have of him. Eccles 38. 1.*

By HENRY HAMAND.

LONDON,

Printed for Francis Eglesfield, and are
to be sold at the Marygold, in
S. Pauls Church-yard.

1655.

301.77
B  L

Pro
com
Ce
cei
nic
cla
dia
yo
In
the
Ur
dix



THE PREFACE.

I Shall not, like the
Citizens of *Mindium*, make a large
Preface to this short dis-
course, lest I incur the like
Censure the Inhabitants re-
ceived from their tub'd-Cy-
nick Diogenes, *Viri Mindii*,
claudite ostia, ne urbs vestra egre-
diatur, shut your Gates, lest
your Citie run out at them.
In this *Ourographicall* part
therefore, or Doctrine of
Urines, being but an Appen-
dix to a greater work, I have

A 2

in-

The Preface.

inserted a Philosophicall Discourse of colours, with the art of mixing them according to their number and qualitie; the use whereof (as I conceive) may availe much to the knowledg of Diseases, by discerning the severall contrarieties happening in one and the same sickness, and which of the humours doth abound: for there is scarce any internall Malady can happen unto man, but it is accompanied with the *Symptomes* of sundry diseases, all of them tending to the dissolution of the same body. And this opinion may be grounded from the holy text, where

The Preface.

where the father of Publius (as S^r Paul hath noted *Acts* 28. 8.) *Febribus ac Dysenteria detentus, decumberet*, lay sick of a feaver and a bloody flux both at one time, which were diseases of different qualities, the one being laxative, the other restraining. Now by the number of Colours, and their qualities and quantities, concurring to the composition of one mixed colour, the learned and expert Physician may the better judge of the number of diseases they signifie, and which of them is predominant in every distemper.

A 3

To

The Preface.

To the view of Urines, which are drawn and put into Colours, you are chiefly to note such as are concoct, crude, or lethall. First, concoct Urines, such as signifie health, if substance and contents are answerable, are either (*Subrufus*) paler or partly saffron: or (*Subcroceus*) light-saffron like water wherein Bastard-saffron is dissolved. Secondly, crude Urines, such as men make when they incline to sickness, are (*Lacteus*, *subpiceus*, *rubeus*, *Jubrubeus*, that is) white, pale, the colour of saffron it self, and claret. Thirdly, lethall, such as are
made

The Preface.

made when the Patient is in great danger of death, are (*Viridis, lividus, niger*, that is) green, ash-colour, and black. Their particular significations, gradations, and alterations, are observed in this ensuing tract, which may come perhaps to the hands and view of some that have more learning then vertue; to others of more vertue then learning: how either will esteem of it, remains in their power; how I shall value their esteem, remains in me.

H. H.

An
th
a

Of
c
in
f
n
Sec

II

II

*Analysis; or resolution of
the severall Chapters
and Sections contain-
ed in this Book.*

CHAP. I.

Of Urinae, whereof made,
concocted, and separated
in the body, with the parts
from whence it gives sig-
nification.

Sect. I. **U**Rine, whence de-
rived.

II. Urine defined, how made,
concocted, and separated in the
body.

III. How the urine descendeth
into the ureters, and giveth
knowledge of the state and dis-

Analysis.
disposition of the humours.

CHAP. II.

Of Obstruction and Conversion of Urine; and of the diseases that follow it.

Sect. I. **O** *Bstruction of Urine, how caused.*

I I. *What diseases obstruction of urine causeth in the members.*

III. *Of conversion of urine to the parts of the bodie; and the maladies thereupon ensuing.*

CHAP. III.

A Discourse of the Colours of urine; and of mixing them according to quantity, number, and weight.

Sect. I.

Analysis .

Sect. I. **O**F Colour, what it is, and how made perspicible, and distinguished.

II. Of Simple colours, viz: of white and black.

III. Of secundarie Colours, and from whence they arise.

IV. Of Colours intermediate or mixed.

CHAP. IV.

Of Colours and substance simul.

Sect. I. **O**F white urines, like milk, snow-water, water, or silver shining &c. What they signifie.

II. Of urines pale, flaxen, or palish.

III.

Analysis.

- III. Of *Vrines* *subruse*, yellow, citrine, or yellow like gold. X
- IV. Of *subcitrine*, light *saffron*, or *saffron-urines*. X
- V. Of *Urines* *Cryſtalline*, milk-white, with thick substance, or horn-white.
- VI. Of red *Vrines* like cherries, bloud, red apples, or *saffron* it self. Of
fr
to
F
- VII. Of *bloody Urine* and *Mat-tery*. Se
- VIII. Of *reddish Urine*, red like a burning Cole, or *rud-dish* dimmer then gold.
- IX. Of *Claret*, *crimson*, *purple*, *blew*, and *blewish Vrines*. II.
- X. Of *Vrines* that be *green*, *greenish*, *dim-green* and *oily-green*. II

XI.

Analysis.

XI. Of Urines that be *Ash-colour* and colour of lead, and their indications.

XII. Of Black and blackish Urines.

CHAP. V.

Of the number, colour, substance and quantity of contents appearing in the three Regions of Urine.

SECT I. OF contents appearing in the sediment or lowest Region of Urine.

I. Of contents appearing in the sublation, or middle Region, and how they differ from those in the sediment.

III. Of contents appearing in the

Analysis.

the Cloud, or upper Region.

IV. Sheweth what the Clouds in Urine are like, and what they signifie.

V. Of deformed Contents appearing in the whole Region of the Cloud.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Colours, significations, and differences, of foam, froth, and bubbles appearing on the Crown or Circle.

Sect. I. Colours appearing on the crown or Circle.

II. Of spume, some, froth, and bubbles appearing in the Circle.

III.

Analysis.

III. Of Bubbles, their kinds
and signification.

V. Of some, froth, and bubbles,
more particularly, and what
they signifie.

V. How some, froth, and bubbles,
are distinguished.

CHAP. VII.

Of Alteration of the Colours
of Urine, in respect of Age,
Complexion, time of the
year, and kind of life.

Sect. I. **S** Heweth, that in
viewing of Urines,
the age of the sick is to be
considered.

I. The time of the year is to be
respected.

II. The Complexionall quali-
ty

Analysis.

ty is to be observed.
IV. The kind of life and condition of the Patient.

CHAP. VIII.

Generall Aphorismes, or considerations in the speculations of Urines; with the division of the Urinall, and distinction of the three Regions and contents appearing in the same.

Sect. I. **G**enerall Aphorismes to be had in memory.

II. The significations of the severall Regions of Urine.

III. Of the perspicuousness and darknesse of Urine.



CHAP. I.

Of Urine, whereof made, how concocted, and separated in the body, with the parts from whence it gives signification.



He two main and principal means which do lead to the knowledge of the diseases in mans body, and the state thereof, are *Urine* and the *Pulse*. The first whereof being derived from a Greek word which signifies *demonstrare*, to demonstrate, because by it humane dispositions are made known and evident; as also the condition of the Liver, the whole habit of the body and

B Veines,

*S I. Urine
whence de-
rived.*

Philosophicall speculations

Veines; is therefore called *Urina*,
Urine, saith *Isidore*, *ex eo quod uras*
exuendo; vel quod è renibus ege-
ritur; & signifies the *Vrine*, *Pisse*,
 or *Stale* of man or beast. or from
ὑρῖν, which is derived from *ὑρῖν*,
mingo, to make water. The se-
 cond is the *Pulse*, so termed à *Pul-*
sando, which signifies to beat,
 because it is alwayes in motion.
Pulsus est motus continuus & non
cessans, saith *Bartholinus*, *quia con-*
tinue generari debet vitalis spiritus.
 lib.2.cap 6. The *Pulse* then, or
vena pulsatiles, pulse-veins, are
 signalls to declare the state of the
 heart and arteries: the *Vrine* of the
 Liver and veins, and which of
 them is of most certaintie, *qua-*
ritur? Leaving therefore the *Sy-*
stole or contraction of the *Pulse*,
 to the curious touch of the well-
 experienced Physician (who like
Galen could perceive by the *pulse*
 of a woman that she was in love
 with

with *Pylades*) I shall describe the other, it being an excrement that gives best and surest indication of the disease.

Sennertus, out of *Laurentius* and others, doth define Urine and the matter of it, to be nothing else but *Excrementum tenue & aquosum ex potu genitum*. lib 1. cap.

§ 2. Urine defined, how made, concocted, and separated in the body.

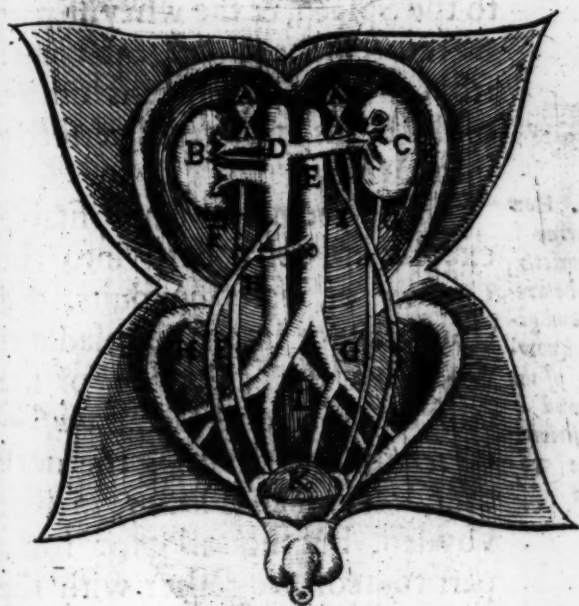
9. a thin and watry excrement begotten of drink, or the watry portion of *Chylus*, or whatsoever else may be converted into watry humor. Or with *Ranzonius* in his book *de conservanda valetudine*; *Urina est serosior pars sanguinis à renibus attracta*. For Urine in waving it self with the bloud, conveyeth it self into all the parts of the body; and from thence returning back again into the veins, liver, and the vessels of the Urine, retaineth with it some Symptoms of the condition of the parts affected from whence it proceed.

Philosophicall speculations

eth. For the common food of man being received, concocted & incorporated together, is there become *chylus*, that is, a white juicy substance: then *Pylorus*, the neither orifice or mouth of the stomach receives it, passing thither by an issue: thence to *Duodenum*, or first-gut: from thence to *Iejunum*, or the hungry-gut: from thence again five of the *Mesenterie-veins* (being branches of the *Vein* called *Porta*, which convey the juice of the meat concocted, from the stomach to the Liver) do suck so much as is profitable for nourishment; where after many purifications and concoctions, it is again conveyed into *vena porta*, where it is turned into blood, and thence sent into *vena cava*, the hollow vein, where it is again more purified, the excrementitious parts thereof being separated and sent to their proper seats; as

Choler

A.A.
cepra
or Ki
of the
of the
stret
H.H.
left sp
belong
carry
the ya



A.A. *Kernells* belonging to the kidneys or the receptacles of Melancholy blood. B. The right Rein, or Kidney. C. The left Reine. D. The Trunk of the hollow Vein descending. E. The Trunk of the great Arterie descending. F.F. The right Ureter or water-conduit. G.G. The left Ureter. H.H. The right spermatick vessell. I.I. The left spermatick vessell. K. A part of the bladder belonging to the Urine, by which the vessells carrying the seed passe under the Abdomen into the yard. L.L. The lowest part of the Abdomen.

Choler to the Gall, Melancholy to the Spleen, & the wheyish part thereof to the Emulgent-veins: from whence again it is drawn of the Reins, and altered perfectly into Urine.

S. 3. How
the urine
descendeth
into the ure-
ters, and gi-
veth know-
ledge of the
state and
disposition
of the hu-
mors.

Urine being an unprofitable excrement, descendeth into the *Ureters* or water-conduits, and from thence into the bladder; where by the assistance of the muscle *Sphincter*, which is *musculus constrictivus* shutting the neck of it, it is at mans pleasure in part voyded, but not all; for some part thereof, together with the blood, is distributed into every member of the body, and voided afterwards: and therefore urine is not onely made of that watry substance which is drawn from the Liver; but also, from the greater and lesser veins, and from the whole body. *Urina est serositas sanguinis in Renibus et Vesica.*
Alte-

Alstedius Encyclopæd. lib. 7.

Urine thus searching the whole body by an universall source and influence, cannot but give light, together with a generall knowledge of the state of the whole body : but chiefly and more especially from the Stomach, Gutts, and Mesentery veins, from the Liver, and *Vena cava*, from the Bladder, with his muscles, sinews, and Yard. For as it doth manifestly shew the state of the humors contained in the liver and greater Veins : so also it doth reveale to the judgement of exact inspection, the griefs and maladies residing in the smaller veins, and substance of the whole body.

CHAP. II.

Of obstruction and conversion of Urine: and of the diseases that follow it.

ALthough urine be thus made, concocted, and separated, as before is declared; yet it suffers many impediments by *obstruction* and *conversion*, from whence proceed many infirmities, according to the diversities of the causes.

§ I. *Obstruction of Urine how caused.*

Obstructions are farthered by tumors, grosse humors, stone, gravell, inflammations, ulcers, impostumes, flesh-growing; and sometimes through winde, and weakenesse, distempers, fractures, ruptures, dislocations, wounds in the water-conduits or vessells of urine. Now as oppilations or stoppages are caused by some of these:

these : so according to the seate of the disease and part grieved (for *dolor ostendit locum*) and other signs consenting and concurring, the grief may be found out by the part obstructed.

As obstruction of urine is the cause of many evils in the body: so it being generated and made in the body, and not voyded nor expelled, but being converted into the head, it causeth the Phrensie, Melancholy, Catarrhs, impostumes, & weaknesse of the brain: into the stomach, vomiting, gnawings, and crudities: into the throat, *Bronchocele*, or throat-dropsie: into the belly, the Dropsies *Ascites*, *Tympanites*, *Anasarca*, with its species *Hyposarca*, *Sarcites*, and *Leucophlegmatia*: which *Horace* long since hath truly described in *lib. 2. Ode 2.* *Crescit indulgens sibi dirus Hydrops,*
Nec sit impellit, nisi causa morbi

§ 2. what diseases, obstruction of urine causeth in the members.

Fugerit

Philosophicall speculations

*Fugerit venis, & aquosus albo
Corpore languor.*

The self-indulgent dropsie grows
Nor doth the palats thirst unlose,
Till man from veins the dolours
cause,

And pallid watry faintness draws,
into the gutts, *iliaca passio* with
lasks, and sometimes when it is
mixed with wind, the rowling of
the gutts together, or knitting of
them, which is the disease *misere-*
re mei Deus, which is very sel-
dome cured: into the wombe,
menstruorum fluxus: into the
Cods, ruptures, and *Hydrocelsa*,
which is a disease that hath con-
fluence to the stones, with swell-
ing and soreness: into the joynts,
Sciatica, and the joynt-sickness:
into the parts grieved, weakness
and impostumations.

S. 3. Of
conversion
of urine to
the parts of
the body.

Or if the parts formerly ob-
structed do exonerate themselves
by urine, then the head is distem-
pered

pered with catarrhs : the throat with *Angina*, squinancy, hoarſenes, and coughs : the Lungs with inflammation, heat & waſting : the ſolid parts of the body with *Marafmodes*, conſuming and melting feavers : the ſpleen with Melancholy : the Gall with cholerick fluxes : broken veins with piſſing of bloud : the ſpermatick veſſells with *Gonorrhœa* and flux of ſeed : the womb with terms ſuppreſſed, and voyded by urine : the Hemorrhoidall veins with the Hemorrhods : the joynts with Arthritis or *articularis morbus*, the joynt-ſickneſs, viz. *Sciatica*, *chiragra* & *podagra* : and divers other partsof the body with evacuation criticall, ſymptomaticall or artificiall; for the parts and members being inflamed, like Cupping-glaſſes draw humors unto them.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

A discourse of the Colours of Urine; and of mixing them according to quantity, number, and weight.

NOW for the better finding out of each particular distemper, the colour and contents of the Urine is to be considered.

§. I. of Colour, what it is, and how made perceptible, and distinguished.

For colour (without which no man can judge or distinguish of Urines) is defined to be a bright shining, terminated in some object illustrated by light: and by reason of its divers temperament doth offer a various shape to the sight, or visible spirits of the eye; which proceeds either from the humidness of the subject, or from the light it self. And because to describe every particular colour were (to use Politians words) *Sibylla*.

bylla folia colligere, a matter difficult, and in a manner infinite: I shall reduce them to their first grounds, and write only of as many of them as are for my purpose. *Color* (saith Aristotle lib. de sensu & sens:) *est extremitas perspicui in corpore terminato*. Three things are required that colour may appeare: 1 *extremitas in corpore*: 2 *pellucidum*, because in the dark no colour appeares: 3 *corpus definitum*, because on those bodies that are farr distant no colour is discerned at all.

The two extreame Colours are white and black: intermediate to these are *punicus*, purple, yellow, green, & others that are mixed of them, as followeth in order. Of colours some are simple; some are mixed: Of simple colours, there are two primarie, viz. white and black, out of which all the rest are made: for simple colours

lours are of such absolute perfection, as that they need not the participation of any other colour to make them absolute.

§2. Of simple colours,
viz. of white and black.

1. *Albedo est color simplex* (saith Scribonius lib. Physicor.) *in corpore tenuiore multa luminositate consistans*: and is caused when the humor and moisture dryeth, as in lime, chalk, salt, sugar, &c. or thickneth, as in snow, spume. For the aire being inclosed, by reason of its subtilness, *propter internum aerem*, affordeth very much light; and by reason of much purity and brightneis collected unto it, hath amongst all colours most light, in which respect it is very hurtfull unto the eyes; as it is manifested in those that look too intensively on snow; for by reason of the power and force of light, the visuall spirits are dissipated and confounded.

2. *Nigredo*, Black is a colour
dia-

diametrically opposed to white, and is thus defined by Scribonius, *Nigredo est color in corpore crassiore exigua luminositatis particeps.* in a grosse or earthy substance: which is caused either by the adustion of moist aire, or water thoroughly mixed with the earth: for so the aire being shut out, it leaves behind a dark, thick blackness, as in a dead cole, soote of the chimney, smoake, &c. for the moisture being exhausted by the fire, there remains nought else but blackness: *quacunq; enim ignis allambit, nigra fiunt.* This colour is no wayes gratefull to the sight; but proves very obnoxious unto it, as appeares in them that a long time have bin detained in darknes. *Sebast: Ver: lib. 4. de gener.*

Secondary colours are such as either arise out of the mingled portions of simple colours: where

S. 3. Of secondary colours, and from whence they arise.

whereof some are meane between both, as bloud-red, red like saffron it self, green, sky-colour: these are *colores medii*, and have their primary essence from the simple colours, either by an equall, or unequall mixture of them; for *mixtus color est, qui ex simplicium contemperatone producitur*. whereof some are compounded of both the simples; and some declining more to one then to the other, by an unequall proportion: or such as arise out of either extreames; as saffron, that is, such as is like to water wherein the flower of saffron hath bin dissolved; or blew, a deep blew made of an equall mixture of white and black.

§. 4. Of colours intermediate or mixed.

The intermediate colours then are produced out of the mixture of the extreames, whereof some of them incline to white, other to black: to white is conjoynd

accor-

according to the opinion of Aristotle lib: de sensu & sens.

1. *Flavus*, yellow; which is generated as often as much white is mixed with lesser black, and therefore the splendour is drowned with a certain obscuritie: or, as Varro affirmeth, lib. 4. de gener. when there is a mixture of two portions of white, with one of red. Of this colour is ripe corn, the yolk of an egg; which is sometimes changed into the colour of pure gold, *fulvus*, and is caused where the humor waxeth dry: for experience teacheth, that corn looks not yellow till its moisture faileth; as in Autumn, when naturall moisture decayeth, the colour of green leavs is changed into yellow.

2. *Viridis*, green, belongs unto black, which ariseth out of the mixture of lesser red and more black; as appears by the defini-

C

on,

Philosophicall speculations

on, *Viridis est color nigredine copiosiore & rubedine minore contemperatus*. Others compound it of four parts white, and five black.

3. *Rubeus*, red, is generated when much opacous light is fixed in brightness, which brightness is terrestrial; yet so cleansed, that the light mixing with it becomes red. So that red exactly compounded doth participate of two simples indifferently: which *Scribonius* thus defines, *Rubedo est color aequali simul albedinis & nigredinis combinatione constans*. But the beauty of the colour is much changed from black and white, to blood-red. Again, if the light in it be splendid, it turns to purple, as we often see in the flame of fire, being mingled with fume and brightness. Subordinate to this colour is

4. *Puniceus*, red like apples, or saffron it self, containing one part of

of white and two of black. This colour doth resemble the fire, the highest and noblest of the four elements.

5. *Purpureus*, purple, is next red, and is in a diaphanous body more opacous and impure, and therefore more obscure: and this is the colour of Violets, or the leaves of the flower De-luce. Purple consisteth of much red and a small quantity of black, and is thus defined; *Purpureus color est qui à multarubedine, & pauciore nigredine commiscetur.*

6. *Cæruleus, fuscus*, blew, sky-colour, or Azure, consisteth of more black, and lesser white, viz: of three parts black, and two of white; which produceth such a colour as is seen in the sky when it is very clear and transparent; for the vapours receiving the pure light of the sun-beams causeth a Sapphire-like colour to appear.

CHAP. IV.

Of Colour and substance simul.

S. I. Of
white Urine
like milk,
snow-wa-
ter, water,
or silver shi-
ning &c.
what they
signifie.

L *Acteus*, milk-white with thin
substance, signifies the same
as snow-water doth (*Niveus A-
queus*;) which is either *Cruditatis
nuntia*, a signification of cruditie,
obstruction, or conversion of hu-
mour. Again, Cruditie is caused
either through decay of naturall
heat, and signifies the weakness
of the concocting faculty: or
through suffocation. (1) Cruditie
through want of naturall heat
causeth a Consumption, or linge-
ring Ague, *Diabetes*, or pissing e-
vil, with thirst; but if grossness ap-
pear with it, then the neck of the
bladder is stopped: for in all hu-
moral diseases before concoction
appeareth, urine is white and thin,
and causeth pain in the Spleen,
evill

evil digestion and a cold liver; it demonstrates excess in drinking, pain in the back, evill in a frantick person, as saith *Hippocrates Aphor. lib. 4.* which *Theophilus* also affirmeth in his *Judiciall of urines.*

2. *Urine shining like silver*, of women, betokeneth she is with child, if she cast often, and have no appetite.

3. *Water-colour* with a dark sky betokeneth death.

4. *Urine watry and thin*, in the aged signifies Gout in the feet and joynts proceeding from fleame.

5. *Urine watry and thin having no residence*, signifieth the Tympany, and is more rubicund if the inflammation waxeth worse.

6. *Urine watry and pissed forth little in quantity* signifies the stone in the Reins: with gravity residence, that the stone is removed from the Reins.

7. *Urine white, thin, and watry,*

Philosophicall speculations

signifies Quotidian feavers : if virulent, thick, and troubled like beasts urine, the Lethargie, Gonorrhœa, *Morbus Gallicus*, or the Plague if it be red .

8. *Dim water*, *Inopus* or *Kianos*, signifies adustion of blood, and if it hath no residence, with a feaver lethall : without a feaver it doth demonstrate gouts or scabs.

9. *Caropus*, which is grayish of the colour of a mans nail next the joynt, or of Lyons eyes, signifies abundance of fleam, melancholy, imperfect digestion, or the stone with gravill. (2) Cruditie being of two sorts, the next is through suffocation, and causeth worms, Hydropsies, with cold distemper: with thicker urine, Apoplexy: falling evil, with leadish colour: *Vertigo* or swimming in the head, with greenish colour: Palsey, fleame, melancholy, gout, with little moles in the sediment.



10. *White Urine and Virulent*, betokeneth in women, sickness in the reins and secret receptacles: & in those that do rave with madness a very evil token. *Hippoc. Aph. 71.*

2. Obstruction of the liver, reins, ureters, &c. if the urine be made with pain, it signifies stopping of menstrues; with blackish dust in the sediment, Jaundies, stone in the bladder, strangurie, impostumes growing near the passage of urine, *Iliaca passio*, or wind in the small guts.

3. Or conversion of humour another way: if to the head, it causeth Catarrhs, which distilling into the inferiour parts of the body, viz. to the nose, it causeth the Polypus; to the eyes Ophthalmia; to the ears, deafnesse; to the palat, the falling of Columella; to the throat, hoarsness; to the mouth, exulcerations; to the jawes and mandible, tooth-ach; to Trachea
arteria,

arteria, or wind-pipe, the Cough; to the lungs, *Asthma*; to the bowels, the iliack, whereof sometimes follow the fluxes *Diarrhœa*, *Lienteria*, and *Dysenteria*; to the Reins, *Nephresia*; to the joynts, *articularis morbus* or the gout.

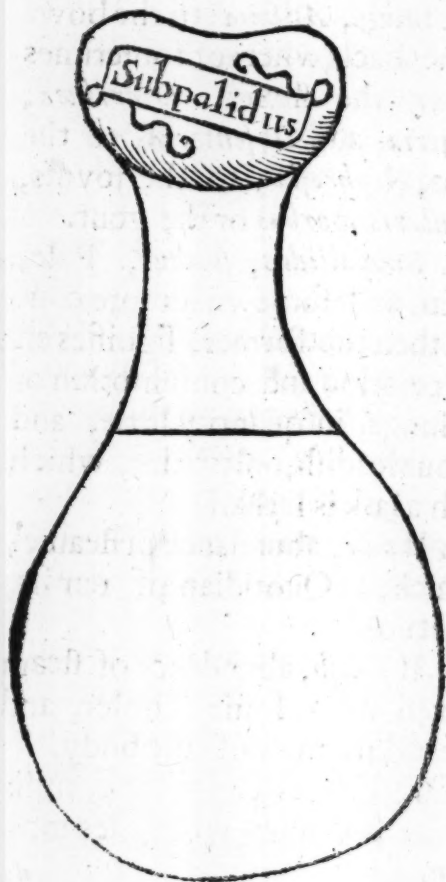
1. *Subpallidus*, *spiceus*, Pale, s. i. of Urines pale, flaxen, and somewhat more con-flaxen, or coct then the former, signifies an pallish. exulceration and consumption of the lungs, in quantity little, and colour leadish, only paler, which with a lack is lethall.

2 If *pale*, abundance of fleame; if thick, a Quotidian; if remiss, great cold.

3. If *pallish*, abundance of fleam mixed with some choler, and great distemper of the body.

Of Urines Crystalline, milk-white and horn-white, see more pag. 32.

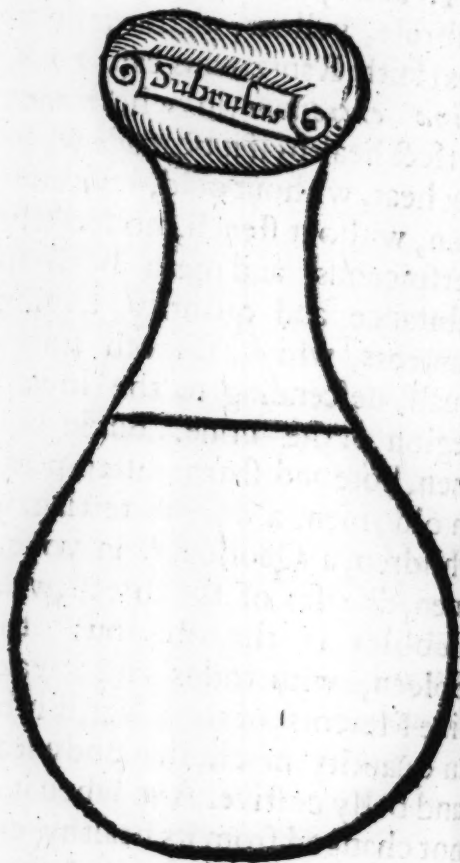
1. *Subrufus*



1. *Subrufus, aureus, citrinus*, §. 3. of u-
 Subruse, yellow, citrine, signi-
 fies (saith Rantzovius cap. 19. de *urina excretionem*) in whole men
 perfect health; if it be made with-
 out heat, without cold, without
 pain, without stench, moderately
 perspicuous, and mean both in
 substance and quantity, having
 contents white, smooth and e-
 quall, descending to the lowest
 region of the urine. But in sick
 men, hote and sharp distempers:
 in old men, a double tertian: in
 children, a Quotidian: in young
 men, diseases of the breast, with
 Bubbles in the Region; the
 Spleen, with rodde and streaks
 like Meteors; of the Liver, if it be
 in quantity much, the body lean
 and belly costive. And when it is
 not changed from its healthy co-
 lour, sometimes it signifies sharp
 diseases, as *febris diaria*, the Plague,
 or such like.

signi-
 fies sub-
 ruse, yellow,
 citrine, or
 yellow like
 gold.

2. *Urine,*



on the excrements of Urine.

29

2. *Urine subruſe*, cholerick, ſomewhat yellow and moderately thick, ſignifies a pure intermitting tertian; alſo if it hath by and by a white cloud, and a laudable ſublation in the middeſt. If the urine be more red, and if in the fiſt ſitt there do appeare neither ſublation in the middeſt, nor cloud, the feaver will extend, and remain 7. dayes.

3. *Yellow like gold*, the beginning of ſome ſickneſs ingendered in the liver and ſtomach: if it be thin in ſubſtance, abundance of ſteam, which will kindle ſome of the kinds of feavers. *gold colour* in women doth ſignifie carnal appetite.

4. *Citrine*, if bright, doth foreſhew the diſtemper of the Spleen; if thin, the diſtemper of the Liver; if full of Bubbles, that the Lungs be out of order. *Urine Citrine* ſignifies gout in the feet & joynts

Philosophicall speculations

joynts proceeding from a chole-
rick flux. Dr. Board of Urine.

S. 4. Of
subcitrine,
light saf-
fron, or saf-
fron Urines.

1. *Subcroceus, subflavus, flavus, cro-
ceus; light saffron, saffron, subcitrine,*
signifies choler, as in a tertian, if it
be thin: distemper of humors in
the bloud, if it be thickish black:
Melancholy, if it be in substance
thick.

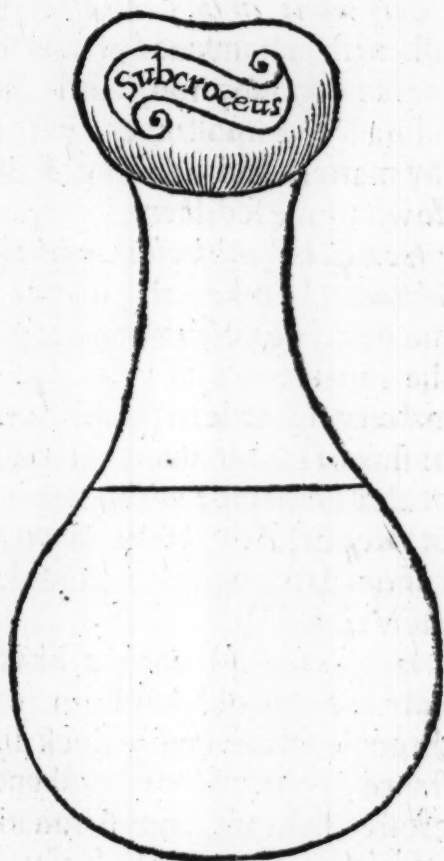
2. *Citrine*, abundance of fleam
mixed with choler.

3. *Yellow, like the yellow of a
lanterns horn*, that Melancholy
hath great dominion: if waterish
colour, that fleam is predominant

4. *Fallow-Kiropus*, signif. Hy-
dropies, wind under the side,
stone in the Reins of the back, or
Apostumation of the Lungs, and
fleam.

These Urines following, viz.
Crystallinus, Lacteus, & Glaucus,
are species of the urine *Lacteus*,
and are to be reduced unto it, as in
pag. 24.]

Crystallinus



S. 5. Of Urines Crystalline, milk white with thick substance, or horn-white.

1. *Crystallinus*, *Crystalline* positively white, in substance thick, betokeneth abundance of raw humors: consumption, with fatty substance: Impostumes, with filthy matter, and stinking settling down to the sediment.

2. *Lacteus*, *milkwhite*, with thick substance, betokeneth matter of the stone voyded; or an ulcer in the instruments of urine, if it be mattery, & settle to the sediment; or flux of seed in man or woman; or Coition, if it be without stench; or Dropsie, if the yellow Jaundise continue through great cruditie in the Veins.

3. *Glaucus*, *horn-white*, like the horn of an old lanthorn dark through smoak, with thick substance not troubled, betokeneth grosse humors, and flegmatick diseases in the whole body; or that the veins are full of ill humors; or head-ach through agitation

tation of ill humours ascending.

Rubeus, puniceus, red like cherries, bloud, red Apples, or saffron it self; of cause *externall*, signifies, that the Reins and Loyns are beaten and brused; or some Vein near the Reins open or broken; or, by applying *Sena, Rubia major, Cantharides*, or the like, to any part of the body: or *internall*, as the wideness, thinness or looseness of some Veins near the Reins through which bloud sweateth in great quantity; or the reins and bladder fretted untill bloud cometh, as in the grief of the stone after labour with gravel; or abundance of bloud, as in rotten Agues; or abundance of choler, as in Agues tertian, with an unclean residence; or semitertian, with a leadish colour, and green cloud; or abundance of unnaturall heat saith *Ranskovius*, melting the

S. 6. Of red Urines like cherries, bloud red Apples, or saffron it self.

D

moi,



moisture of the body into Urine in great quantity, with fat floating aloft, as in the consumption; or Urine staid too long in the body, whereby it becomes more coloured and concoct, as happens in the Palsie, Apoplexie, Epilepsia, Bloudy-flux, Colick, Iliack; or obstructions of the Gall, as in the Jaundise, with pain in the neck and short-ribbs; or obstruction of the Spleen, or Liver, as in the Dropsie; or Relapse, if it be in substance first thick and shortly after thin, before and after the Critical day: in young men without danger, in old men lethall.

1. *Bloudy urine* signifies that the bladder is hurt, or some rottenness within it: if it be without sickness, that some vein is broken: or if it be in women clear as water, it betokeneth Head-ach.

S. 7. Of
bloudy
urine, and
mattery.

2. *Red like blond*, if it stinck.

Dz

eth,

keth, sign: a putrified Liver, or some impediment in the inferior parts. *Bloudy urine* may come three wayes; first, from the Liver; secondly, from a Vein named *Kyli*, which is a Vein in the Cods; thirdly, from the bladder. If from the bladder, the Vrine will stinck, and the substance fall to the bottom, with pain about the share, bladder, and yard: if from the Liver, the Urine will be clear and bloudy, with pain on the right side: if from the Vein *Kyli*, then some Veins which have recourse to that are broken, and the bloud distilling from the Vein makes it *bloudish*. Also bloud may come from the reins of the back, and so into the bladder; and then the Patient doth feel pain and pricking in the reins of his back, which doth come of the raising of a stone in one of the water Conduits.

3. Urine bloody and mattery with stench, signifies Vlcers of the bladder and of its neck, with a grosse residue like bran: and sometimes thin skins, like leaves and wooll, are sent out with it. also it signifies a putrid Liver.

1. Reddish Urine and thick sign. Head-ach caused of blood: reddish like waterish blood is of the same signification with blond red.

S. 8. Of reddish Urine, red like a burning Cole, or reddish dimmer then gold.

2. Red like a burning Coale: demonstrates a feaver; or else inflammation of the Liver: if cloudy, a Pleurisie; if thick, that the blood is infected; if thin and cloudy, that choler aboundeth.

3. Reddish dimmer then gold in Children signifies distemperature; in aged persons, a good signe of health, if the contents be good, which do yield certain judgement of the disease, whiles the Urine it self is a meretricious Harlot.

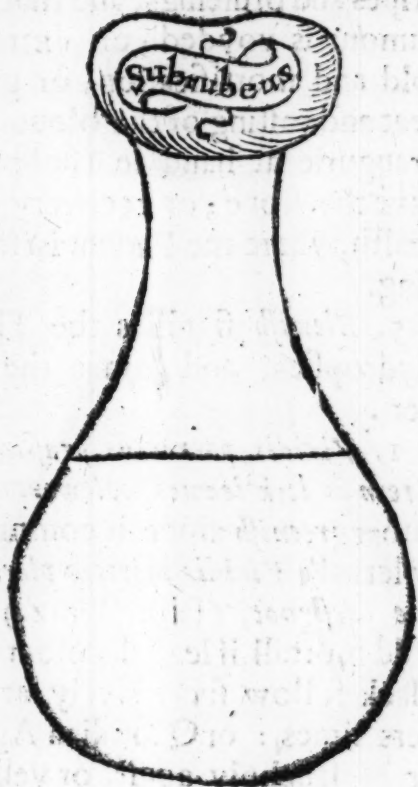
S. 9. Of
claret, crim-
son, purple,
blew, and
blewish U-
rines.

1. *Subrubeus*, *palmeus*, *Claret*, like to *Bole-armoniack*, signifies inclination to sickness, and continuation of the disease; yet without danger, if it hath a sediment of like colour and substance.

2. *Purpureus vineus*, *Crimson* like *blackish red-wine*, signifies in whole men excessive labour in the heat of the sunne, or fire, whereby the blood is inflamed and roasted, as in a burning Ague, with thirst, watching, Coughs, and other Symptoms of an Ague; or Choler adust turned into Melancholy.

3. *Passeus*, *Cyaneus*, *purple* of the colour of *raisins of the sunne*, indicates the yellow Jaundise if it continues long: or health; with signes of concoction: or abundance of blood in young men, with heaviness about the Liver.

4. *Vinetus*, *fuscus*, *caruleus*, *cyaneus*, *blavus*, *Blew*, betokeneth stripes

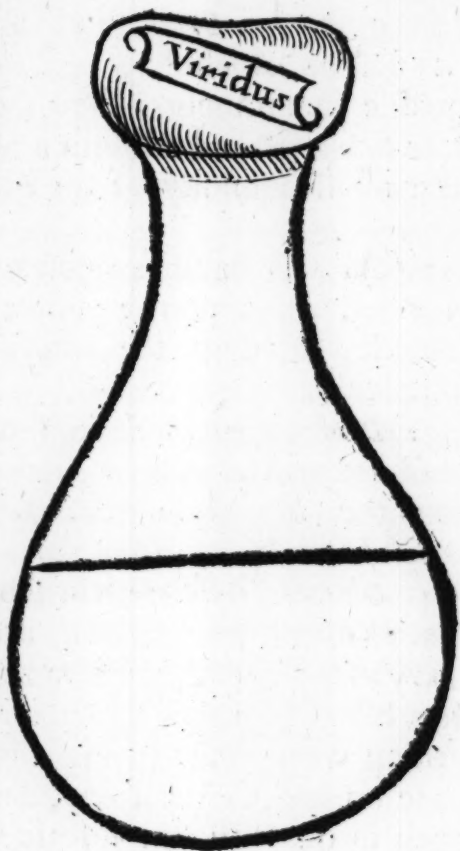


stripes and bruscings, and that the humour is voyded; or extream cold and mortification; or great heat and roasting of the bloud; or strangurie at hand in those that have the stone; or recovery and health, where the Patient is mending.

5. *Blewish* signifies the Flix, Hydropsies, and pain in the Liver.

§. 10. Of
Urines that
be green,
greenish,
dimm-
green, and
oily-green.

1. *Viridis, porraceus, prassinus*, Green as leek-leaves, coleworts, or rather greenish alone, is commonly lethall: *Viridis mortem plerumque designat*, (saith Rantz.) or cold mortall, if leadish colour and black follow successively at divers times: or Quotidian Ague, or Melancholy adust, or yellow Jaundise with an Ague: or heat and adustion of humours, if green hath black immediately succeeding, and not leadish coming between, with great heat, thirst, short



short breath; and the like with the Urine glistening. *Green* also signifies adustion of choler, green-Jaundise (commonly called the green sicknesse) and resolution of the naturall humidity of the Patient.

2. *Greenish* signifies adustion of bloud inducing the yellow-Jaundise, altering the naturall complexion into unnaturall.

3. *Dimm-green*, adustion of Choler and Melancholy, inducing the black-Jaundise. *Dr. Board of Urines.*

4. *Oleaceus, Oily green* in substance clammy and thick, and heavy as Oyl, good, if it be made after black Urine, as better succeeding worse: for so, if it be made on the Criticall day, and much in quantity, the disease is voyded; otherwise it indicates either the dropsie or the colick: or ill, by reason of great distemperature

perature of heat, and imbecillity of the body, as in a consumption of the whole body; or of the Lungs; or tertian Ague, in fat and soft tender bodies; or convulsion of drynesse, madnesse.

1. *Lividus, Plumbeus, Ash-colour*, colour of lead, good; in stripes and bruises, and in black-Jaundise if it settle to the sediment, it gives notice that the matter of the grief is voyded: *ill*, in hot agues, if green colour was made before as at other times; or strangury following in a burning Ague, mortall; or extream cold and mortification, if the colour before was pale.

S. II. Of Urines that be Ash-colour, colour of lead, and their indications.

2. *Lead colour*, in a woman conceived, signifies that the child is dead. *Vicar. of Urines.*

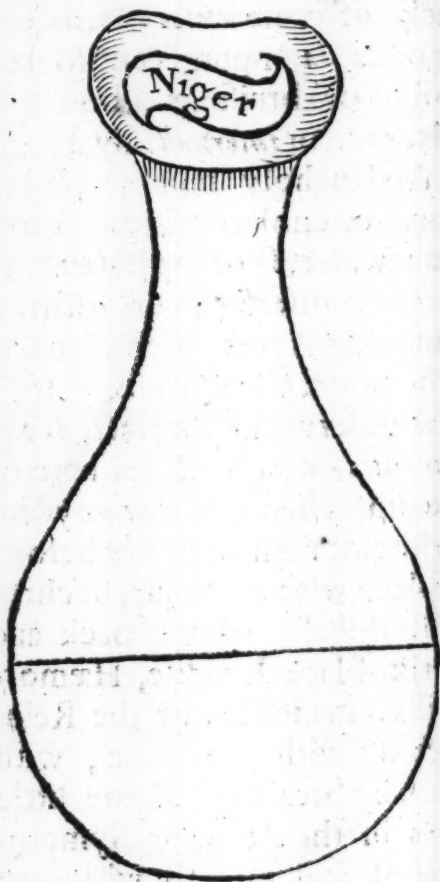
1. *Niger,*



on the excrements of Urine.

45

I. *Niger, Black*, in substance S. 12. Of
black, and
blackish
Urine,
thick, of cause *externall*, as eating of *Cassia*, or purgers of Melancholy, or bruifings, beatings, falls, &c. or *internall*, by mixing of Melancholy humours, adust blood, or choler; criticall evacuation, with ease of the Patient, after great diseases; or quartan, or burning Agues, with bleeding at the Nose, else mortall, as *Mon-
anus* observes in his tract, *de ex-
crementis*; or Menstrues heretofore suppressed and now voyded, of white, or such like went before; or spleen with a tumour; or chronickall diseases of the back and matrix, black-Jaundise, Hæmorrhoids, madnesse, or the Reins affected with the stone, with stretch by breaking of some little Veins in the Reins; or Symptomaticall and mortall with heat and adustion, as in sharp Agues, of green Urine went before, or red
ac-



accompanied with heat, leanness
and thirst, the Urine virulent and
small in quantity; or cold, if
blew, green, or ash-colour went
before, with little sediment, and
united.

2. *Black Urine : nigra est mala.*

for if the sick party lothes when
he goes to sledge, and speaks he
knows not what when he goes to
stool, it is lethall.

3. *Black Urine like rust and can-
ker in metall,* little in quantity,
with residue like meal, signifies
the Apoplexie.

4. *Blackish Urine,* as if one
should mix soote wherein flesh
newly killd had bin washed, sig-
nifies suppression of the Men-
strues.

CHAP. V.

*Of the number, colour, substance
and quantity of contents ap-
pearing in the three Regions of
Urine.*

*S. I. Of
Contents
appearing
in the Sedi-
ment or
lowest Re-
gion of
Urine.*

THe Regions of Vrine are an-
swerable to the severall Re-
gions of mans body: that is to say,
the upper Region with the Circle
pertains to the head and Brain;
the middle Region doth belong
to the Heart, Lungs and Stomach,
and to all other official members
about the Midriff; the lower Re-
gion to the Liver, Kidnies, Reins
of the back, and other inferiour
parts. The number, colour, sub-
stance and quantity of contents
appearing in either of these, are
here described.

*I. Oleaceus, oily-green con-
tents appearing in the sediment*

or lowest Region of Urine, (as judicious *Fletcher* observes in his judgment of *Urines* cap. 8.) signifies consumption of the reins or bladder, with pain in the reins, without an ague, and pissed fast: or if fatnesse swimmeth in the Urine, consumption of the whole body with an ague.

2. *Fat urine*, white and moist, betokeneth the feaver quarran; ponderous urine, that the bladder is hurt. (*Dr. Boord.*) There are two kinds of *fatnesse* in Urine: the one is *greasie*, the other is of an *Oily* substance: if it be *greasie*, it doth signifie debility in Nature, and wasting of it: if it be *Oily*, it signifies *Marasmus*, or tever *Hæctick*, or else some sicknesse to come shortly.

3. *Eruaceum, Orobeum, red fetches* do signifie inflammation of the Liver, consumption of the whole body, or of the Reins.

E

4. *Dregs*

4. *Dreggy sediment*, mingled with blood, signifies death.

5. *Folium Lamina, squama* Plates, scales, signifie a consumption with an Ague; or exulceration of the bladder with stench and purulent matter; or inflammation of the bladder and Liver; long sicknesse; if thick and heavy, mortification: A *Scaly water*, like to the scales of fishes, doth signifie a feaver Hectick; and a *Squamous water* a little bigger then the flakes of bran, a consumption.

6. *Furfur, Bran*, course bran, signifies unkindly heat, with a consumption of the whole body, with crudity and thin Urine; or scabbednesse of the whole body, if the patient hath no feaver; or of the bladder only, with pain and itch about the root of the yard.

7. *Simila, puls, fine meal* or flower, indicates colliquation of the

the solid parts, if they be white;
or extream adustion of bloud,
and therefore long sicknesse, and
for the most part mortall; or con-
ception with child, if there be fine
meal or stirc in the swimm, or
setling to the sediment like fine
carded wooll, the rest of the urine
a little troubled, and greenish, or
Ash-colour.

8. *Crudus humor, raw humour,*
clammy like snevill, or the white of
an egg, if it be without pain, it sig-
nifies exulceration of the reins
and bladder: or with pain, im-
postume, or stone in the reins &
bladder: or *raw humours* some-
times causing an Ague, and ap-
pearing in the Sediment, signifies
either Ache in the Reins; or the
Sciatica, Strangury, or *Tenasmus*.

9. *Pus, rotten and purulent mat-
ter,* like the matter of a sore, and
stinking, which when the urinall
is shaken disperfeth it self into fat-

fatty and oily resolutions, significative exulcerations of the reins without pain: or (*as Fernelius de Urinis observes,*) of the bladder, with pain about it: or of the Liver, with pain under the right short-ribs: or putrefaction of the Liver, if it be very dreggie: or Impostume of the Lungs, or Pleurisie: or thick rheume causing difficulty in pissing: or Phrensie, or *Squinancia*, if there be pain in the Lungs, Liver or bladder; or if there be no pain in these members it riseth either from inflammations, or contagious flux of *Venus*.

10. *Slimy or congeate matter*, like the white of a raw egg half decocted, signifies either pain in the reins of the back, or in the neck of the bladder, or about the fundament, or in the head of the yard, and if not holpen in short time, lethall. *Dr. Boord of Urines*.

11. *Filthy matter*, flowes either

ther from the reins of the back,
or from the bladder, or from the
Liver. Where note, if it comes
from the reins of the back, the
Patient doth feel pain about the
Loyns and Flanks; if from the
bladder, he doth feel pain about
the share; if from the Liver, he
doth feel pain about the rightside.

12. *Poli, caruncula, filamenta,*
haires like pieces of flesh, long, slen-
der, and hairy, do signifie with
thick urine, either dissolution of
the whole body with an Ague,
colour oily, or green: or dissoluti-
on of the reins without an Ague,
the hairs fatty and grosse: or ob-
struction of the reins with grosse
and clammy humours, as in the
Strangurie and pissing evill: or
exulceration of the reins and
bladder, with purulent matter: or
flux of Sperm after Coition,
Gonorrhoea, or Venerous pollu-
tions: or when women have their

white-flowers, or unclean matrices.

13. *Chopt haires*] betokeneth resolution, and wasting in the reins of the back.

14. *Arenula, sabulum*] Gravell or sand, in colour red, white, or blackish, do signifie (saith *Rant. zovius*) the breeding of the stone in the reins of the back, if it be red: or the stone in the bladder, if it be white, with pain in the bladder and about the share. Also the heat of the Liver and the reins, or adustion of humours, if it be blackish, as in cholerick diseases and burning-Agues; or Melancholick infirmities; or pain in the joynts or reins, leprosie, or *morbis Gallicus* confirmed: Hemorrhoids, costivenesse, or heat in the Liver, if there be no pain in the reins: or the receipt of sharp diuretick Medicines and abstemious, producing gravell from the reins.

15. *Sanguis*

15 *Sanguis, grumus sanguinis*]

Blou a pure, thick, grosse, or cloddy, signifies that the vessells of blood and veins, either have their orifice open, as in criticall evacuation of Menstrues without pain; or declination of the diseases of the Spleen, with much residence and dreggs; or when the Veins be too weak, as in *Exanthemata* or small poxes; or the Liver too weak, for so, pure blood is voyded by stool; or the reins and bladder too weak, as in old men; or membranes and tunicles of the Veins loose, thin, and full of pores, whereby thin blood is voyded; or substance and membranes hurt by a fall, beatings, brusings, leaping, and violent exercise, and so, cloddy blood is voyded; or corrosive or caustick medicines; or openers of obstructions; or by the exulceration of the reins, or bladder; or by

Philosophicall speculations

the stone, and so, filthy and cloddy blood is evacuated.

16 *Sperma, semen,*] *Seed*, which (the urinall being shaken) lightly floteth and ascendeth, signifies that either the seed aboundeth in quantity, as after Coition; or else in quality, being sharp, hot, and salt; or else is thin, and waterish, and departs involuntarily, making the Loyns and body lean; or else is virulent and contagious, as in the French pox, with gravelly and sandy contents; or else the Spermatick vessells are *too slippery*; or else too weak in their retentive faculty, wasting the whole body, as in the Apoplexie, palsy in the Genitors, falling sicknesse: for in these diseases, stool, urine and seed are involuntarie. *Fletcher judgement of Urines, cap. 8.*

17. *Cineres*] *Dust*, black, or leadish, and heavy, signifies the flux of the Hemorrhoids at hand, the

the colour of Urine remisse; or pain, and diseases of the spleen, the dust being somewhat brown and purple; or stopping of Menstrues, in substance thick, colour pale, flaxen or white, with little residence; or pain in the loines, reins, and other inferiour parts by which the blood passeth in the Hemorrhoidall Veins to the fundament. *Dr. Board.*

18. *Atomi*] *Motes*, such as appear in the sun-beames, either red or white, signifie putrefaction, as in the Pestilence, *Morbus Gallicus*, with stench: or agitation or commotion of humours, as in the small pox, or measles: or diseases of the Mother; floating all over the urine yet warm, and afterwards settling to the sediment, do signifie a double strife betwixt Nature and the disease: or Rheum in the whole body, if they appear universally: or in the
su-

superiour parts, if they appear in the cloud ; or in the middle parts, if they appear in the swimm ; or in the lowest parts of the body, if they appear in the sediment : or conception in women, if they settle down to the bottome: which if they be red through great abundance of heat and bloud, a male-child is conceived; but if white, through lesser abundance of heat and bloud, a female.

S. 2. Of
Contents
appearing
in the sub-
lation or
middle Re-
gion, and
how they
differ from
those in the
Sediment.

II. There is little or no difference between the Contents of the sediment, or lowest Region, and between the middle region and sublation, except it be in these few particulars. viz. 1. *Contents in the sublation* sig: some windinesse. 2ly, *Good contents in the swimm*, as white, saffron, clarret, and equall, are not so good in the Sediment. Presence of the swimm is a sure prognostick of health ; yet the presence of

of the sediment is necessary before there can be a recovery. Thirdly, *Ill Contents in the swim* which are signes of sicknesse, are, black, green, leadish, solid, and deformed. 4ly, *Contents in the swim* point out the diseases of the middle parts, as about the *Hypochondria, Viscera, &c.* 5ly, *Sand or gravell* in colour reddish, and cleaving to the sides of the Urinall, as if the urine did congeal into stones, signifies adnstion of the Liver. 6ly, *Motes* being pufte up by unnaturall and flatuous heat, and afterwards settling to the Sediment, and troubling the urine, demonstrateth great strife in the veins, betwixt naturall heat, and the disease to be determined by age, strength, dyet, complexion, and good order of the Patient. *Fletch: ex Montan. de excrem.*

III The third or highest Region

S. 3. Of
Contents
appearing
in the cloud,
or upper Re-
gion.

Region of Urine is called the Cloud, wherein is to be considered (as in the former) the substance, quantity, colour, &c. where there is little difference, save only, the contents in the cloud (compared with other Regions) have least signification of good, in good signes: and on the contrary, least signification of ill, in ill signes. We will therefore proceed to their description. viz.

1. *Albus*] *white*, signifies in perfect tertian Agues, abundance of choler, and so continuance of the disease; or in rotten Agues, great danger through pain and grief in the fore-part of the belly, about the short ribbs.

2. *Rubeus*] *red*, signifies the changing of the sicknesse into a Quartan; or concoction of humours; or head-ach through flatuous spirits ascending up into the head, and so continuance of the disease.

3. *Ni-*

3. *Niger*] *black*, signifies long-watchings and lack of sleep, whereof followeth the lightnesse of the brain, raveing, doting, which in old age is mortall.

Clouds in Urine are much like unto spiders webs, and do signifie evill digestion, coming through evill digestion of the Liver, and imbecillity of it through weaknesse of the stomach. If they are in colour

S. 4. Sheweth what the clouds in Urine are like; and what they signifie.

1. *Reddish*] the sicknesse is sharp and strong. If

2 *Yellowish*] it signifies calefi-

3 *Swart* or } cation of the Li-

4 *Purple* } ver.

5. *If fastish*] unkind heat in the spirituall members, and wasting of the naturall Moisture in man, and resolution of the whole body, if it hath long continued: but if it appeares on the suddain in heaps, and continues not long, it demonstrates the colliquation of

Philosophicall speculations
of the Reins. *Rant. de urina ex-*
cretionē.

S. 5. Of
Deformed
contents ap-
pearing in
the whole
Region of
the cloud.

6. *Dark-sky*, signifies death.
Deformed contents appearing
in the whole region of the Cloud
are, viz.

1. *Nebula*] a little white cloud
appearing in the *upper* Region of
the urine, signifies flegmatick
matter to be elevated by strong
heat, a signe of concoction and de-
clination of the disease, if it settle
in the Sediment.

2. *Fumus*] smoak in the
whole Region of the cloud, in
colour blackish, reddish, or
yellow, signifies viscous and
tough matter, adust and cholerick;
or abundance of unnaturall heat,
puffing up some raw matter,
and therefore continuance of the
disease.

3. *Granula divulsa*] small
grains, dropps, or mores disper-
sed, if blackish, do signifie adust-
ion

ion of matter, and wasting of the solid parts, being violently puffed up by unnaturall heat of maligne Agues, which oftentimes are mortall.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Colours, significations, and differences, of Spume, foame, froth, and Bubbles appearing on the Crown or Circle.

THE Circles of Urine, according to their colour and substance, shew the disposition of the Brain and head. for

S. I. Colours appearing on the Crown or Circle.

1. *Plumbeus*] Leadish, blew, & black, signifies the falling-sickness, Apoplexie, or mortification of the Brain, whereby the Sinews doe not their dutie in sense and motion.

2. *Rubens*] Red; being first leadish, and certain dayes after red,

red, signifies Head-ach; or recovery of the animall power: or red and thin in substance, pain in the right side of the head coming of Choler.

3. *Viridis*] *Green* betokeneth Choler; or Phrensie of *green* Choler, if it be in a sharp Ague; or adustion of hot choler assaulting the head. *Green* in a feaver doth signifie pain in the head, coming of choler; and if it doth continue, it will ingender an Impostume which will cause a Phrensie. *Dr Board. item Fletcher.*

4. *Niger*] *Black*, is of the same indication as *black* urine is of, for it signifies mortification, if *leadish* colour went before; or adustion, if *green* colour went before.

5. *Flavus*] *Saffron*, joyned with thick Crown, signifies choler in the head, with head-ach thereof.

6. *Aqueus*] *Waterish. white*, demonstrateth

monstrateth fleam in the hinder part of the head. Also *Waterish* colour betokeneth cold and weaknesse about the brain, hindering it's facultie from casting out superfluities: if it be wan & thick, abundance of Rheum about the brain.

7. *Subrubeus, purpureus*] *Claret* or *crimson*, sig: abundance of blood in the head, or head-ach caused of blood: if it be purple & thick, ach in the hinder part of the head.

8. *Spiceus*] *Flaxen*, signifies ach in the left side of the head, caused of Melancholy; or Melancholy complexion. *Pale* and *thin*, distemper and coldnesse in the left side of the head.

9. *Fulvus*] *yellow*, signifies head-ach proceeding from choler, with pricking in the right side of the head.

10 *Tremor corona*] the trembling
F

bling of the Crown, signifies either pain all along down the back-bone ; or windineffe ; or thin humour ; or stopping the Menstrues.

Thus farr of the significations of the colours of the Crown, or Circle: next, we shall declare the prognosticks of spume, some, froth, and bubbles.

S. 2. Of
spume,
some, froth,
and bubbles
appearing
in the circle.

Of the *Spume*, or *Froth* of Urines there be three kinds: 1. *windy spume*, which is full of bubbles, which signifies Ventositie, and Viscositie in the body. (2) the second is less then the first, and signifies fleam and corruption in the stomach. the *third* like the *foam of a Bores mouth*, hanging together without breaking, and doth betoken unkind heat about the Liver; or else, ill humours (as the learned observe) within the body: as ebullition of the Liver, or agility of ill humours.

And

And if they appear yellow, they betoken the distemperature of the Liver ingendering the yellow Jaundise; if green, the Agriaca, or green-sicknes; if black, *Menstrua*, a Bruise, black-Jaundise, or mortification.

Furthermore, it is to be noted, that there is difference between spume, and bubbles. Bubbles are of two kinds. the one is resident and permanent: the other is neither resident nor permanent.

S. 3. Of
Bubbles,
their kinds,
significati-
ons, and
difference.

The *resident* do signifie ventosity intruded into the body, and that the sickness is chronicall, and will so continue, unless some remedie be found out.

Those which be *not permanent*, but do quickly vanish away, do demonstrate debility and weaknesse. Bubbles cleaving to the Vrinall, that the body is repleated with many ill humours: also, they do signifie the stone in the

reins of the back, saith *Dr Board* in his *Breviary of health*. Thus foam, froth, and bubbles are distinguished, by the learned Practitioners in this Art. Let us examine them more particularly.

S. 4. Of
foam,
froth, and
bubbles,
more parti-
cularly, and
what they
signifie.

Foam, froth, or bubbles, is an extention, swelling, or puffing up of a viscous moisture in a thick and gross vapour, through agitation either of heat, as in water seething; or motion, as in the sea; or both, as in running waters: & gives significations (as *Argenterius de Urinis* noteth) of Rheums and distillations, and griefs descending from the head into the inferiour parts of the body. And *Rantz. de Urina excretionem* observes, that the appearance of foam, froth, and bubbles in the urine, is caused either of cause *externall*, as of eating of pulse, or fruit, or surfetting, or of pissing with some violence into the *Vri-nall*:

nall: or of cause *internall*, joyned with colour diverse, signifying crudity, or white, raw, and flegmatick matter; or *saffron*, signifying the Jaundise; but mixed with some whitenesse in the middle, diseases of the Lungs; or *lead-colour* or *blackish*, matter adust; or *black*, extinction of naturall heat, which if they are much in quantity, many or thick together, long continuing & scarcely to be abolished with a rods end wrapped about with flax and put into the Vrinall, they do signifie in whole men some tough and viscous matter, which naturall heat stirreth. But in sick men (*said judicious Fletcher*) if they appear in the Crown or Circle, abundance of raw tough matter mixed with the ventositie and agitation thereof, which may signifie either colick, head-ach, or surfett. But if they appear over the whole

face of the urine, they signifie weaknesse of the head; or flux of seed; or weakness of nature, through obstructions and raw humours: if they appear in the beginning of diseases accompanied with weaknesse, old age, feeble pulse, winter, &c. mortall. But after the beginning of the disease, with other good signes, may signifie health, because such agitation is of naturall heat now prevailing: notwithstanding with ill signes, as ill colour and contents, it signifies that such agitation is, (not of naturall heat, but) of unnatural heat, and signifies in weak persons, death; but in strong men, long sickness and great danger. When they shall appear in little quantity, they signifie less head-ach and ventosities; except the colour be yellow; for so, choler increaseth the grief. *Wecker. Syntax.*

They

They are again distinguished by their speciall differences; viz: *Granula* and *Ampulla*.

§. 5. How
some, froth
and bubbles
are distin-
guished.

1. *Granula*] little Bubbles like pinns-heads or little drops of quick-silver, descending down towards the swimm, under the Crown into the body of the urine, signifie griefs of the head, as Rheum, which distilling down into the inferiour parts of the body, as to the Nose, the Polypus. &c. Vide pag 8. cap. 2. of Obstruction and Conversion of Urine.

2. *Ampulla*] Great Bubbles, signifie grief of the Reins, (*Nephritis*) or grief in the middle members of the body, as heart, liver, spleen; or drops of fat like spiders web, or drops of oyl swimming aloft, signifies either colliquation of the whole body with an Ague, and then this fat is pissed by little and little at severall times in small

F4 quantity:

quantity: or Colliquation of the Reins and bladder only, without an Ague, the fat being pisset fast, suddainly, in good quantity at once, with pain and heat about the Reins: or inflammation of the Liver: or criticall evacuation, in concoction, and declination of the disease, of some humour offending, whereby some fat member receiveth hurt, and so part of the fat is dissolved.

CHAP. VII.

Of Alteration of the colours of Urine, in respect of Age, Complexion, time of the yeare, and kind of life..

HAVING in the former Chapters written of the Colours and substance of urines; of the colours of contents, and severall Symptomes appearing in the same: it remains in this place, that

that I speak of the alteration of the Colours of Urine

1. *Respectu aetatis*, in respect of age. *Thin Urine in children* is mortall; therefore that is best which is thick of substance, much in quantity, and in colour whiteish: *in Springalls* thick substance, but rather inclining to thin, in colour yellow, or light saffron; for black is deadly, saith *Salvianus*. *In young men*, those conditions are to be observed, which are mentioned in chap: 4. *In old men*, with thin substance, white colour, and little sediment. *In women* healthfull, substance rather thick then thin, dark, troubled, with many things swimming in it, not so clear as in men, being much in quantity, with an impure sediment, much thicker and whiter then in mens urine.

S.T. Sheweth, that in viewing of Urines the age of the sick is to be considered.

2. *Respectu Temporis*, in respect of the time of the year: as in

Am

S. 2. The
time of the
year is to be
respected.

Autumn, when *Sol* enters into the first degree of *Libra*, producing the Autumnall equinox; which quarter being cold and dry, is compared with Melancholy, causing Urines to have little sediment, yet without fault, the rest of that season all mean. Or, *in the beginning of winter* the colour of urine is white, substance thicker, with contents more, and rawer, which quarter is cold and moist, compared with fleam, *Sol* then entering into the first degree of *Capricorn*, perfecting the Hyemall solstice. Or, *in the Spring*, when *Sol* enters into the first degree of *Aries*, producing the Vernall equinox; which quarter being hote and moist, compared with *Sanguine*, causeth Urine in the beginning to be of colour white, and pale, but in spring proceeding, colour changeth from pale, and flaxen, to paler and light;

light; contents mean, and substance equall. In Summer beginning, Sol then entering into the first degree of Cancer, maketh the Estivall solstice: this quarter is warm and dry, compared with choler; causeth the Urine to be in colour paler, and light saffron, in substance and sediment thinner, white, smooth, and equall: but in Summer proceeding, colour yellow saffron, substance very thin, sediment very little, thin, and declining to white.

3. *Respectu Crass.* (so called from *Kαεῖνυμῖς* *miscro*) in respect of the complexion, temperament and mixture of naturall humours. *The Sanguine* hath reddish urine, with a certain darkness, and substance indifferent thick. *The cholerick* hath urine yellow as pure gold, much coloured, and of substance thin. *The flegmatick* hath urine white in substance, thick, quantity

S. 3. The complexionall quality is to be observed.

quantity increased, and the sediment more raw. *The Melancholick* hath white urine with a certain dimness, because melancholy is in quantity cold and dry: but if melancholy be voyded in substance, the urine is black.

S. 4. The
kind of life,
& condition
of the
patient.

4. *Lastly, Respectu vite conditionis*, in respect of the kind of life, as wherein there is much exercise, fasting, anger, &c. making commotion in the spirits, and strife in the humours, watchings, meats of hote operation, the urine is more coloured, and sediments fewer at the beginning, as long as those passions do inflame the heat of the body, and there is moisture that may be inkindled: or where there is much idleness, gluttony, surfets, sleep, drunkenness, use of cold meats, the urine is white & thick, sediment much and crude, the naturall heat being oppressed and suffocated.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Generall Aphorismes, or Considerations in the speculations of Urines: with the division of the Urinall; and distinction of the three Regions, and Contents appearing in the same.

IN the Speculation of Vrines, many things are to be had in memory, considered, and called to mind. As, I. collection, where-
in consider, 1 The time wherein urine is made, as in the morning.
2 The quantity, all; not part, nor severall urines mingled. 3 The colour, which is alwayes best when it is new-made and warme.
4 The Contents, bubbles, and substance, which are best seen when the urine is settled. 5 Limitation of time: keep it not above
fix

s. i Generall Aphorismes to be had in memorie.

fix houres. 6 Remember to see it often, and observe the perseverance or alteration of colour, substance, and the like.

II. As some things do help Judgement, so there are many things do hinder speculation; as much shaking, or pouring of it out, or cold to congeal it, or wind to move it, or heat to exhale it, or meats and drinks to alter it, or medicines to colour it, or exercise, fasting, watching, labour, feare, anger, sweating, purging, vomiting, which will alter the colour, substance, quantity, and contents.

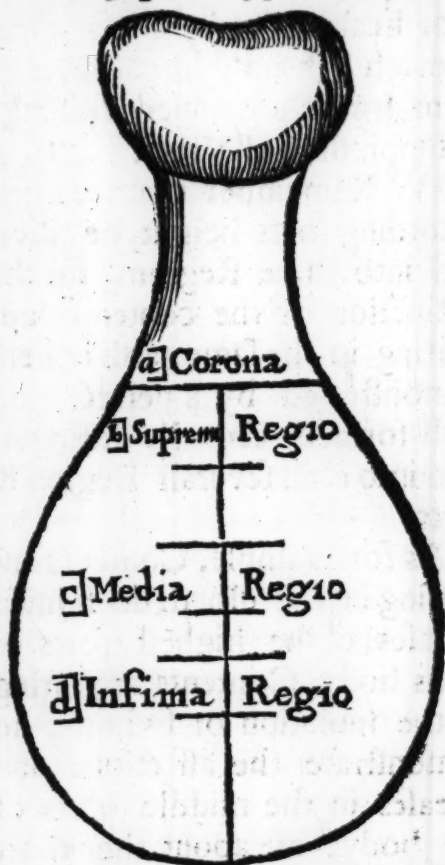
III. The differences are either *principall* in the Urine, or *lesse principall*. *Principall*, are substance, quality, quantity, and contents: *lesse principall*, are such as arise from the causes, as Cholera, Melancholy, sleep, watching, diseases; or from the effects, *sign*.

sign. health, death, griefs of the stomach, head, liver, breast, veins; from the manner of pissing, or suppressing of Urine.

IV. Remember that the urine according to its height, be divided into three Regions, for the distinction of the contents appearing in the same; as it is here demonstrated by a perfect, and well-formed Urinall, distinguished into each severall Region & parts.

As for example, Contents appearing in the cloud, do signify diseases of the highest parts of mans body. Contents appearing in the sublation or swimme, do demonstrate the affections and diseases in the middle parts of the body, as about the short ribs, Hypochondria, inward entralls, as the spleen, liver, heart, lungs, bowells, breast, stomach. And lastly contents appearing in the

§. 2. The significations of the severall Regions of Urine.



a] *Corona*, which is the top-line for the Circle, or Crown. b] *Suprema Regio*, the uppermost Region for the cloud. c] *Media Regio*, the middle Region for the sublation or swim. d] *Infima Regio*, the lowest Region for the sediment or Residence.

the sediment, do signifie diseases of the lowest parts : and therefore as (*Atomi*) Motes do signifie putrefaction, or agitation of humours, or Rheum in the whole body, if they appear in the whole urine: so they do indicate Rheum in the upper parts, if they appear in the cloud ; in the middle parts, if they appear in the swimm ; & Rheum in the lowest parts, if they appear in the sediment, the motes being rough, and theur ine troubled.

V. In viewing of the Crown or Circle, you must remember that the placing of the Vrinall, and difference of the sight, may occasion divers colours in the Crown : and therefore *Actuarius* his counsell is, to look into the crown with one eye.

VI. Lastly, consider the perspicuousness and darkness of urine as followeth. (1) Clear urine in whole-

§. 3. Of the perspicuousness and darkness of Urine.

G

whole-

whole men, signifies good digestion, abundance of naturall heat, which will separate and distinguish the *Hypostasis*: but in *sick men*, if it be too clear, and in colour saffron, it betokeneth yellow choler, unnaturall heat, as in Agues (*saith Wecker*); more remiss, crude, and white, signifies cold, cruditie, and continuance of the diseases. (2) or *dark* urine, whereof there are three kinds: the first whereof is *dark accidentally* by outward cold, as aire, winter, &c. which of all other, is most thick and dark, and doth stain the Crown and top of the urinall, with a certain white, clammy thin humour, which being chafed at the fire, returneth to its self again: 2^{ly}, or *dreggy urine*, signifying unclean Reins, with motes flying, floating, and swimming in the urine, which afterwards settling to the bottom,

tom, becometh a thick Residence; which may also signifie a new ulcer with blood; or an old ulcer with rotten, purulent, and filthy matter. *Fletcher. cap. 3.* 3 ly, or *confused urine*, without motes, continuing confused without alteration, doth signifie properly *confusion*, putrefaction and corruption of the blood, and humours in the great veins, and is found only in continuall, dangerous, and malignant Agues, Lethargies, and the like.

Scientia speculativa est, cuius finis ultimus est scire.

FINIS.

G 2

T A B L E

Of the
C O L O U R S
of Vrines and Contents, with
their significations.

Chap. I V. Sect I. pag.

1. **M**ilk-white with thin substance 20
2. Urine shining like silver 21
3. Water colour ibid.
4. Watery and thin ibid.
5. Watery and thin, having no residence ibid.
6. Watery & piss'd forth little in quantity ibid.
7. White, thin & watery ibid.
8. Dim water 22
9. Caropus

The Table.

- E 9. Caropus ibid.
 10. White urine & virulent. 24

Sect. I I.

1. Pale, flaxen, &c. 25
 2. Pale ibid.
 3. Palish ibid.

Sect. I I I.

1. Subruse, yellow, citrine 27
 2. Urine subruse 29
 3. Yellow like gold ibid.
 4. Citrine ibid.

Sect. I V.

1. Light safron, safron, sub-
 citrine 30
 2. Citrine. ibid.
 3. Yellow like a lanthorns horn
ibid.
 4. Fallow-

The Table.

4. Fallow - Kyropus *ibid.*

Sect. V.

1. Crystalline positively white, in
substance thick 3
2. Milk-white with thick sub-
stance *ibid.*
3. Horn-white *ibid.*

Sect. VI.

Red like cherries, bloud-red ap-
ples or safron 33

Sect. VII.

1. Urine bloody 35
2. Red like bloud *ibid.*
3. Bloody and mattery 37

Sect. VIII.

1. Reddish Urine & thick *ib.*
 2. Red like a burning cole *ib.*
 3. Ruddishdimmer then gold. *ib.*
- Sect.

The Table.

Sect. I X.

1. Claret like to Bole-armoniack 38
2. Crimson like blackish red-
wine ibid.
3. Purple like raisins of the
sunne ibid.
4. Blew ibid.
5. Blewish 40

Sect. X.

1. Green as leek leaves, cole-
worts 40
2. Greenish 42
3. Dim-green ibid.
4. Oylly-green ibid.

Sect. XI.

1. Ash-colour 43
 2. Lead-colour ibid.
- G 4
- Sect.

The Table.

Sect. XII.

1. Black, in substance thick 45
2. Black Urine 47
3. Black, like rust or Canker in
mettall ibid.
4. Blackish Urine ibid.

Chap. V.

Of the number, colour,
substance, and quantity
of contents appearing
in the 3. Regions of U-
rine.

Sect. I.

The Contents of the Sediment.

1. Oily-green 48
2. Fat Urine 49
3. Red-

The Table.

3.	Red fetches	ibid.
4.	Dreggy sediment	50
5.	Plates, scales	ibid.
6.	Branne	ibid.
7.	Fine meal or flower	ibid.
8.	Raw humour, clammy	51
9.	Rottene & purulent matter	ib.
10.	Slimy or congele matter	52
11.	Filthy matter	ibid.
12.	Haires like pieces of flesh	53
13.	Chopt-haires	54
14.	Gravell, or sand	ibid.
15.	Bloud pure, tbick, grosse or cloddy	55
16.	Seed	56
17.	Dust, black or leadish	ib.
18.	Moats	57

Sect. II.

The Table,

Sect. I I,

The difference between the Contents of the sediment & those of the middle Region 58, 59

Sect. I I I,

The Contents of the upper Region.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1, <i>White</i> | 60 |
| 2, <i>Red</i> | <i>ibid.</i> |
| 3. <i>Black</i> | 61 |

Sect. I V.

The Clouds in Urine, if

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. <i>Reddish</i> | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| 2. <i>Yellowish</i> | } | <i>ibid.</i> |
| 3. <i>Swarthy</i> | | |
| 4. <i>Purple</i> | | |
| 5. <i>Fattish</i> | | <i>ibid.</i> |
| 6. <i>Dark-sky</i> | | 62 |
| | | Sect. |

The Table.

Sect. V.

1. *A little white cloud in the upper region of the Urine* 62
2. *Smoak* ibid.
3. *Small graines, dropps &c.* ib.

Chap. VI.

Of the Colours, significati-
ons, and differences of
spume, some, froth and
bubbles, appearing on the
crown, or circle.

Sect. I.

1. *Leadish, blew and black* 63
2. *Red* ibid.
3. *Green* 64
4. *Black* ibid.
5. *Safron* ibid.
6. *Waterish white* ibid.
7. *Cl-*

The Table.

7. Claret or Crimson	65
8. Flaxen	ibid.
9. Yellow	ibid.
10. Trembling of the crown	ib.

Sect. II

Of the kinds and significations
of the spume, or froath of U-
rines 66

Sect. III.

Of Bubbles 67

Sect. IV.

The particular significations of
some, froth, and bubbles
68. 69. 70

Sect. V.

How some, froth, and bubbles,
are distinguished

1. Little

The Table.

1. *Little bubbles like pins heads*

71

2. *Great bubbles*

ibid.

Chap. VII.

The Alteration of the Colours of Urine.

1. *In respect of age*

73

2. *In respect of the season of the year*

ibid.

3. *In respect of the cōplexion*

75

4. *In respect of the kind of life*

76

A

A C A T A L O G U E

Of the diseases demonstrated
by Urine in this treatise alphabetical-
ly set down, as followeth.

A

A gues	pag.
Agues tertian, semitertian	45. 51. 83
Ague quotidian	33. 43
Ague burning	40
Agues rotten	38. 43
Ach in the left side of the head	33. 60
Ach in the reins	65
Agrica, or green sickness	52
Ague lingring	67
Anasarca	20
Animal Power recovered	9
Arthritis	63
Angina	11
Ascites	ibid.
Apoplexie	9
Asthma	22. 35. 47. 56. 63
Appetite, Carnall appetite	25. 40
Apostumation of the Lungs	29
	30

B

B ack pained	21. 45
Back-bone pained	66
Belly pained	60
	Blond.

The Table.

	Blond-vessells open	55
E	Blond distempered	30
	Blond infected	29.83
ted	Blond, adustion of blond	22.51
cal-	Blond, pissing of blond	11
	Bladder pained	53
	Bladder scabbed	50
	Bladder inflamed	51
	Bladder exulcerated	ibid.
pag.	Bladder hurt and rotten	35.36.49
83	Bladders neck stopped	20
.43	Body stuff'd with ill humours	67
40	Body distempered	25
3.43	Brains weakness	9
.60	Brain cold and weak	65
65	Brain mortifi'd	ibid.
52	Breast diseased	27
67	Breath's shortness	25.42
20	Bronchocoele	9
9	Bruisings	38

C

	Calefaction of the Liver	61
.63	Catarrhs	9.10.24
.40	Chiragra	11
29	Choler	25.64
30	Choler in a tertian	30
	Choler abounding	33.37
	Choler adust	38.40.42.45.64
.45	Collick	42
66	Child-dead	43
60	Conception	20.51.56
oud-		Cc-

The Table.

Coition	32
Concoction, signes of it	62
Costiveness	54
Colligation of the solid parts	50.72
Cold	47
Cold extream	40.43
Cold mortal	40
Convulsion	43
Coughs	11.25.38
Consumption	32.49
Consumption caused through crudities	20
Consumption of the reins	38
Consumption of the whole body	11
Consumption with an ague	35.49
Crudities	50
	9.20

D

Death, signes of it	20.47.50
	62.70
Dead child	43
Deafness	24
Declination of the disease	55.62
Diabetes	20
Digestion imperfect	22
Digestion, evil digestion	20.61
Diarrhoea	25
Distempers	27
Difficulty in pissing	52
Dissolution of the body	53
Distillation	68
	Do

The Table.

32	Dotage	61
62	Dropſie	32.35.42
54	Dropſie in the throat	9
72	Dropſie Aſcites	ibid.
47	Dropſie Tympanites	2
43	Dropſie Anaſarca with its ſpecies	ib.

E

38	E pilepſia	35
49	Evacuation criticall	45
ndi-	Evil, falling evil	22.57.64
20	Exulcerations	51.52
38	Exulceration of the liver	51
11	Exulceration of the reins & bladder	53
49	Exanthemata	56

F

7.50	F at diſſolved	72
2.70	Feaver	37
43	Feaver quotidian	20.35
24	Febris diaria	27
62	Feaver tertian intermitting	29
20	Feaver quartan	49
22	Feaver Heſtick	ibid.
61	Falling evil	22.57.64
25	Flegme	21.25
27	Flegme abounding	22.29
52	Flegme mix'd with choler	30
53	Flux	40
68	Flux of venus	11.32.52.53
	Fluxes cholerick	11

H

Flux

The Table,

Flux of the Hemorrhoides	75
Flatus hypochondriacus	30
Flowers, women's white flowers	54
Fundament pained	52

G

G Nawings	9
Gonorrhea	11.22.54
Gout	20.22.25.29
Gutts rolled together	10

H

Headach	32.35.60.64.70.71
Headach caused of bloud	65
Headach, caused of choler, flegme	ibid.
Headweak	70
Heart grieved	7
Heat unnatural	33.40.45.50.63
Heat in the sunne	38
Heaviness about the liver	ibid.
Hemorrhoides	11.45.54.57
Humidity resolved	40
Hearfness	11.24
Humours raw	32
Humours grosse and flegmatick	ibid.
Humours adust	40.54
Humours in commotion	57
Humours concocted	60
Hydropsies	23.30.40
Hydrocela	10
Hypofarca	ibid.
	Hy-

The Table

75 Hypochondria 59

30

54

52

I

J Aundise yellow 67.69

J aundise green 40

J aundise black 42.54.67

J aundise 24.38040.42

9 Imbecillity of the liver 61

54 Illiaca passio 10.24

29 Impostumes 10.32.51.24.64

10 Joynt-sickness 10

L

71 *L* Abour excessive 38

65 *L* asks 10

bid. Lethargie 22.83

70 Lethal, colour lethal 40

7 Leaness 47

63 Leprosy 54

38 Leucophlegmata 9

bid. Lienteria 25

57 Liver 50.72

40 Liver heated 66.67

24 Liver adusted 59

32 Liver inflamed 50.54

id. Liver r putrified 36.37.52

54 Liver obstructed 53

57 Liver pained 40.57.72

60 Liver distempered 29

40 Liver cold 20.27

10 Loines imbecillity 60

id. Lungs

y- H 2

The Table.

<i>Lungs</i>	69
<i>Lungs impostumated</i>	52
<i>inflamed</i>	11
<i>Lungs</i> { <i>heat</i>	ibid.
<i>exulcerated</i>	25
<i>wasted</i>	43

M

M <i>Adnesse</i>	24.43.45
<i>Marasmodos</i>	11.50
<i>Matter flegmatick elevated</i>	62
<i>Matter tough and viscons</i>	62.69
<i>Matter raw</i>	ibid.
<i>Matter adust</i>	63.69
<i>Matrix</i>	45
<i>Matrix unclean</i>	54
<i>Melancholy</i> 10.11.22.30.40.45.54	
<i>Miserere mei Deus</i>	10
<i>Menstruorum fluxus</i>	10.67
<i>Menstrues voyded</i>	45
<i>Menstrues suppressed</i>	25.47.57.66
<i>Menstrues without pain</i>	55
<i>Measles</i>	25
<i>Morbus articularis</i>	10.57
<i>Morbus Gallicus</i>	22.57
<i>Mother, diseases of it</i>	67
<i>Mortification, signes of it</i>	50.64
<i>Mortification</i>	38.43.24
<i>Mouth exulcerated</i>	

N.

The Table.

N

Nature weakened	49.70
Natural moisture wasted	61
Natural heat extinguished	63
Neck of the bladder pained	52
Nephresia	10
Nephritis	71

O

Obstructions	20.24
Obstruction of the reins	53
Ophthalmia	24

P

Pain in the head	64
Pallet-falne	24
Palsie	22.35
Palsie in the genetors	56
Pestilence	37
Plague	22.28
Pissing-evil	53
Pleuris	30
Phrensy	9.52.63
Podagra	11
Polipus	24.71
Putrefaction	12.57.64
Pox	2.55 3.56
Poxes	55.58

The Table.

Q

Quotidian feaver	20.25.27.40
Quotidian Ague	45
vide tit. of Feaver & Ague.	

R

Raving, i.e. madness	61
Reins misaffected	24.36.52.72
Reins beaten and bruised	33
Reins unclean	83
Reins washed	49
Relapse	35
Ribs pained	52.60
Rheume	27
Rheume in the brain	65.68.71

S

Sarcites	9
Sciatica	10.11.51
Scabbs	22.50
Seed	56.70
Sickness beginning	29.37
Sickness at hand	49
Sickness like to continue	50.67.70
Sickness, i.e. green sickness	40.67
Sickness, i.e. falling sickness	22
Sperme	11.32.52.53
Stone	51
Stone in the reins	20.22.30.45.
Stone	

The Table.

	Stone		54
	Stone in the reins	120.22.30.45.	51
	Stone in the bladder		24
7.40	Stone voyded		32
45	Sleep wanting		61
	Strangury	38.24.51.	53
	Stripes		38.43
	Spleen		31
	Spleen pained		20
61	Spleen diseased	27.	57
2.72	Spleen disemper'd		29
33	Spleen obstructed		35
83	Spleen with a tumour		45
49	Squinancy	11.	52
35	Stomach's weaknesse		61
2.60	Stomach oppressed with fleam		66
27	Surfett		68.69

T

9	T Ermes suppressed		11
51	Tenasmus		51
50	Tertian ague		60
70	Tertian, a double tertian		27
37	Thirst	40.	47
49	Tooth-ach		24
70	Throat-drop sic		9
67	Throat swollen		11
22	Tympanie	9.20	

H 4

V

The Table.

V

V Eines broken	11.33.35
Veines, i.e. strife in the veines	59
Ventosity	66.67.69.70
Vomiting	9
Vertigo	22
Viscera pained	59
Venus	52
Venerous pollutions	53
Ulcers new and old	83
Ulcer in the writers	32

W

W Atchfullnesse	38
Wasting of the reins	54
Wasting of the solid parts	63
Weaknesse of the brain	9
Weaknesse of the Stomach	61
Weaknesse of nature	67
Windinesse	59
Womens white flowers	54
Wormes	22

Y

Y ard pained	32
Yard, Palsy in the yard	56

Cont.

Courteous Reader, These Books following are
printed, and are to be sold by *Francis Eglesfield*,
at his Shop at the Marigold in *Paul's Church-*
yard.

THE holy Court in five Tomes, written in French
by *N. Caussin*, and done into English by Sir
T. Hawkins, and others.

Most excellent Instructions for the keeping of
Merchants Books and Accounts, by way of Debitor
and Creditor, after the Italian manner, by *John*
Carpenter Merchant. in Folio.

Alians Traeticks, or the Art of Imbattelling
an *Armie*. in Folio.

Animadversion of War, or the Military maga-
zin, by *Robert Ward Gentleman* and Comman-
ander. in Folio.

The Works of *John Taylor* the Water-Poet,
collected into one Volume. in Folio.

Heywood of Angels, in Folio.

Pareus on the Revelation in English, in Folio.

Bp. *Usher*, his Body of Divinity, in Folio.

Decapala in Psalmos, five Commentarius ex
decem Linguis, antiqui Patribus, Rab. Historicis
& Poetis a Joanne Vicars Anglo, in Folio.

A faithfull Register of the Transactions in Par-
liament in the Third and Fourth years of the
Raigne of our late Sovereigne lord King *Charles*,
containing the severall speeches, Cases, Arguments
of Law, and grand Mysteries of the Kingdome
then in Agitation, by T. F.

Gulston in Rhetoricam Aristotelis, gr. lat.
in 4to.

The

Books printed for and sold by Francis Eglesfield.

The Workes of that famous Mathematician, *Edmund Gunter*, sometime Professor of Astronomie in *Gresham Colledge*, newly printed with many corrections and additions, by *Samuel Foster*, late Professor of *Gresham Colledge*. in 4to.

The Workes of Sir *Rich. Baker*, Viz. Meditations and Disquisitions on the Lords Praier, in 4to. On the first Psalm, in 4to. On the seven Penitential Psalmes, in 4to. His *Cato Variiegatus*, or *Cato's* Moral Disticks translated into English vers, 4to.

On the Creed, in 12. Motives for praier upon the seven dayes of the Week, in 12. The Soliloquie of the Soul, in 12. An Apologie for Laymens writing in Divinity, in 12.

Decimal Arithmetick, or the use of *Napiers* bones by *William Barton*, in 8to.

The Sea-man's Secrets with the Tables newly calculated, very usefull for young Seamen, in 4to.

A Commentarie on the first Psalm, by *Phineas Fletcher*, in 4to.

The Purple Island, being Poeticall Miscelanies, by *Phineas Fletcher*. in 4^{to}.

Joy in tribulation, or Consolations for afflicted Consciences, by *Phineas Fletcher*, in 12.

Five Sermons upon several occasions preached at Court, by *Dr. Preston*, in 4^{to}.

The Needles excellencie, a most usefull Book of Cut-works, in 4to.

Light from Heaven by *Dr. Sibbs* in 4to.

Lydia's Conversion, or the Riches of Mercie, by *Dr. Sibbs*, in 12.

The whole works of that Eloquent Divine *Thomas Plafere D.D.* collected into one Volume, in 8^{vo}.
The

Books printed for and sold by Francis Eglesfield
The hand-maid to Arithmetick refined, by *Ni-*
colas Hunt, in 8^{vo}.

The art of Dialling by *John Foster*, corrected
and much enlarged by the Author himself in 4^{to}.

An Introduction to the right receiving of the
Sacrament by *W. Pemble*, in 12^{mo}.

The burthen and unburthening of a loaden con-
science, by *Richard Kilby*, in 12.

Spiritual food and Physick being a large Cate-
chism composed by *John Mico*, in 8^{vo}.

A Catechism by *M. Nicolas*, in 8^{vo}.

Corpus Christi, together with the demonstration
of Antichrist by *John Gurney*, in 12.

The Historie of *Heliodorus* in ten Books tran-
slated by *W. Lisle*, in 4^{to}.

Aesop's Fables in Prose and Verse grammatically
translated, illustrated with Pictures, much enlar-
ged; exactly translated out of the originall Greek,
together with the Historie of his Life, in 12.

Divine Emblems & Hieroglyphicks, by *Francis*
Quarles, in 8^{vo}.

The usefullness and excellency of Christ, by
C. Jelinger, in 8^{vo}.

The Office and Dutie of Constables, Church-
wardens, and other Officers, excellently set forth
by *Nicholas Layer*, Counsellor, in 8^{vo}.

A Collection of Speeches in Parliament, by Sir
Edward Deering, in 4^{to}.

A Discourse of proper Sacrifice, by Sir *Ed-*
ward Deering, in 4^{to},

Posselii Syntaxis Greek, in 8^{vo}.

God's Summons to generall repentance; by *John*
Harsnet, in 12.

Books printed for and sold by Francis Eglesfield
Juelli Apologia, in 8^{vo}. Greek and Latine;
and also in Lat. in 12.

Divers Sermons upon several occasions, by
John Bond Master of the Savoy, in 4to.

The Doctrine of the Bible, in 8^{vo}.

Gospel-conversion, by *John Cotton* of New-
England, in 8^{vo}.

A Brief of the Bibles Historie in 12. by *Euoch*
Clapham.

Occasional-Meditations, by *Jos: Hall* in 12.

A brief Exposition on the Epistle to the *Hebrews*
by *David Dixon*, in 8^{vo}.

Short handwriting, or the art of tachygraphie, by
Thomas Shelton, in 8^{vo}.

Wollebii Compendium Theolog. in 12.

Spare minutes, or *Warwicks Meditations*, in 12.

A Map of *England*, the most exact that is ex-
tant, with the Kings of *England* about, done by
W. Holar.

Lucian's Dialogue translated into English. 4to.

Holida: Philosophia, in 4to.

Venet: Historia, in 4^{to}.

Death's Deliverance, and *Eliab's* fierie Cha-
riot in two Sermons, by *Alexander Gros*, in 8^{vo}.

A Manual of controversies in Engl. by *Osiander*,
in 8^{vo}.

Munition against man's misery, by *R. Smith*,
in 8^{vo}.

Wit and Mirth, by *John Taylor* in 8^{vo}.

The Garden of spiritual Flowers, in 12

Bible Battels, by *Bernard*, in 12.

Monuments in the *Saxon-tongue*, written 700
years ago, shewing, that both the Old & New
Te-

Books printed for and sold by Francis Eglesfield.
Testament, Lord's Prayer, and the Creed, were
then used in the Mother tongue, collected by *W.*
Lisle, in 4to.

The Excellencie of a gracious Spirit, together
with *Moses* Self-denial, by *Jeremiah Burroughs*,
in 8^{vo}.

The power of the Christian Magistrate in sacred
things, by *Lewis de Moulin*, Historie reader in
Oxford. in 8^o.

Brief notes upon the whole book of *Psalmes*,
by *George Abbot* lately published in 4to.

Amicus Reipublica, the Commonwealth's
friend, or an exact and speedie course to ju-
stice and right, and for preventing and determi-
ning tedious Law-suits, by *Jo. March* of *Grayes-
Inne*.

The Soul's possession of Christ, by *Thomas*
Hooker of *New-England*, in 12^o.

The Saints Dignitie and Dutie, together with the
danger of Ignorance and hardness, by *Thomas*
Hooker of *New-England*, in 12.

Rhetorices Elementa, by *William Dugard* Ma-
ster of Merchant-Tailors Schoole, *London*, in 8^{vo}.

Also, *Retorica Compendium Anglo-Lat.*, by
Thomas Horn Master of *Eaton* Schoole.

A piece of great Learning, entituled, *The height*
of Eloquence, written originally in Greek by *Dio-
nysius Longinus*, translated into English by *J.*
Hall Esquire.

The High Court of Justice, a Sermon preached
before the Judges of assize *Leicester*, by *Anthony*
Scattergood.

Moses his Choyce, shewing the excellencie of

Books printed for and sold by Francis Eglesfield.
a gracious heart, &c. by M^r. *Jeremiah Burroughs*.

A glimps of Christ, discovering the sweet incomes of Christ to a spirituall heart, by *Robert Dingley*.

The use of the Quadrant, fitted for daily practice with lines, by *Sam. Foster* late Professor of Astronomie at *Gresham Colledge*.

Reusneri Symbola, exactly corrected, and the defect of the 3. Tables in former Editions rectified and made into one.

Letters of *Mounsier de Balzacq*, 1. 2. 3. and 4th parts, translated out of the French into English, by *S^r Richard Baker* & others, now collected into one volume in 8^{vo}.

None but Christ, the 9th, Edition, by *Clement Cotton*, the authour of the English Concordance, in 12.

A Treatise of Liberty and Necessity, wherein all controversies concerning Predestination, Election, Free-will Grace, Merits, Reprobation, &c. is fully decided and cleared, by *Thomas Hobbs*, in 12.

The Covenant of Grace, discovering the Great worke of a Sinners Reconciliation to God by *Joh. Cotton*, late Minister at *Boston* in *New-England* in 8.

The Theatre of Complements, or the Art of Eloquence and most refined way of speaking by *Basilus Musophilus*, in 12.

Cases of Conscience, practically resolved by *Joseph Hall* Bp. of *Normich*. in 12.

The way to Heaven discovered, and the stumbling blocks cast therein by the World, the Flesh, and

Books printed for and sold by Francis Egiesfield.
and the Dive!, removed; the second Edition much enlarged by Robert Purnell, in 8.

Satan at Noon, being an impartiall relation of the proceedings of the Commissioners of the County of Berks against John Pordage, Minister of Bradfield in the said County, published by Christopher Fowler, in 4to.

The Crums of Comfort, a prayer-book, in 24.

The Psalms of David in Meetre, to be sung in usuall & knowne tunes, by Will. Barton, Mof Arts.

The mortified Christian, shewing the nature, signes, necessity and Difficulty of true Morification with a discoverie of sincerity, by that faithfull Minister of Christ, Christopher Love, in 8.

The Scotch designe discovered, Relating their dangerous Attempts lately practised against the English Nation, with the sad consequences of the same, in 4to.

Poems, Humane and Divine, by Robert Herrick Esquire, in 8.

The Historie of Bees, by Charles Butler, in 4to.

Lucius Florus in Latine, in 24.

C. Salustius In Latine, in 24.

Phrasologia puerilis, or selected Latine and English Phrases, very usefull for young Latinists, to prevent Barbarismes and bald Latine-making: and to initiate them in speaking and writing elegantly in both Languages, the third Edition, Methodically digested and very much enlarged by the Authour John Clark, Bachelour in Divinity, sometimes Master of Free-school in Lincolne.

Formula Oratorie in usum Scholarum concinnata cum praxin & usu earundem in Epistolis, Thematibus, Declamationibus conterendis.

Books printed for and sold by Francis Eglesfield.
Accessit Dux Poeticus, cum suis aliquot poematiolis, Editio septima, Novissima Autoris Limâ expolita, per Joh. Clarke, B. D. and sometime Master of the Free-School in Lincoln.

The Parable of the wedding Supper explained wherein the offer of Salvation both to Jewes and Gentiles is pithily and plainly applyed, the second Edition: whereunto is added a discours for the payment of Tithes; by *Thomas Larckham M. A.* sometime of Trinity Colledge in Cambridge.

The Rock of Ages, or a Treatise of the eighteen Attributes of God; twelve of them communicable, and six incommunicable, being the substance of Sundry Lectures, by *Thomas Larkham M. A.* sometime of Trinity Colledge in Cambridge.

FINIS.



ld.
ma-
imā
time

ned
and
ond
the
A.

een
ble,
e of
A.